

BECKER AND NORKIN ACCUSE EACH OTHER OF BRONX PIT KILLING

Husband and Machinist Deny Slaying and Burial of Former's Wife.

ANNA ELIAS IS FOUND

Picked Up Exhausted After Wandering With Baby in Streets for 16 Hours.

MURDER CHARGE TO-DAY

Man Finally Identifies Body in the Morgue—Grand Jury to Act Quickly.

Confronted with overwhelming evidence that the body found in an old boiler pit at East 140th street and Southern Boulevard, The Bronx, is that of Jennie Becker, formerly of 819 East 140th street, admitted as much last night, according to Edward J. Glennon, District Attorney of Bronx county.

Becker insisted, however, that he is not guilty of the murder, suspicion of which has kept him in the Bronx county jail. He charged Reuben Norkin with killing her. District Attorney Edward J. Glennon of The Bronx said last night, however, that he does not need a confession from Becker, that he has a complete case against the man and is confident that he will get a conviction.

Norkin is the proprietor of a welding shop at 375 South Boulevard, near which the body was found. It was Norkin who directed the District Attorney to the improvised grave. He was told of Becker's charge, and said there was no truth in it.

Norkin declared that Becker killed her. He said Becker had told him he was going to kill his wife and bury her in the vacant lot adjoining Norkin's welding shop, and that a few days after Mrs. Becker disappeared, Becker told him he had carried out his intention.

Norkin said the first time Becker mentioned his intention was last Christmas and that he talked of it again a few days before her disappearance, April 8. He said Becker did not tell him where when or how she had committed the crime.

Anna Elias Found Wandering.
Anna Elias, 35, wandered about in The Bronx for sixteen hours yesterday with her baby, Marie, 2, before she could find shelter, and then was lodged in the Morrisania station as a material witness. She was found early this morning by Patrolman Schweig at Clay avenue and 105th street. When she and the child had received food and care at the station, she was released to her home at 134 Clay avenue at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and that she went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Anna Elias, 124 Clay avenue, and to other relatives who refused to take her in, and sent her door in her face. After that she roamed aimlessly about not knowing where to turn for help.

Becker and Norkin, who had been questioned all day by Mr. Glennon and his assistant, Albert Cohn, were still being examined early this morning. The detectives to-day will trace further the movements of both men on the night of the murder.

Becker will be arraigned in Morrisania Court this morning on a charge of homicide. At the same time a Grand Jury will be hearing evidence and a request that he be indicted for murder in the first degree. Forty witnesses have been summoned.

The District Attorney has not decided what to do with Norkin, who is in jail as a material witness in default of \$10,000 bail. He believes that Becker rather than Norkin is to be prosecuted, unless it be shown later that Norkin might be an accomplice. The authorities know no motive for Norkin to have killed Mrs. Becker, but they point out that Becker was anxious to get rid of his wife so he could live with Anna Elias.

Women Identify Garments.
The garments on the body dug up from the boiler pit were identified as those of Mrs. Becker by two women at the Fordham Morgue. The women were Mrs. Jennie Linder, formerly of 135 East 144th street, but now of 125 Jennings street, The Bronx, the last person who admitted saw Mrs. Becker alive, and Mrs. Rebecca Baldwin of 621 Tinton avenue, whose children Mrs. Becker cared for while Mrs. Baldwin was ill.

Detectives and attendants at the Bronx county jail considered Becker as one of the most imprudent prisoners ever in that institution. When he was taken before the body at the morgue he peered closely into the almost obliterated features. Finally he stood up and announced calmly:

"That's not my wife."

Becker then was taken back to the jail, where he ate a hearty meal and slept soundly.

It was not until last night, after a day of constant questioning, that Mr. Cohn was able to say that the prisoner's story had collapsed.

Not in a long while had Becker taken his wife out for any recreation, according to detectives, but on that night he took her in an automobile to visit the

Continued on Page Nine.

Football Results

Colgate, 59; Columbia, 6.
Cornell, 9; Penn., 0.
West Virginia, 14; W. & J., 0.
Pitt., 1; Penn State, 0.
Nebraska, 14; Notre Dame, 6.
Detroit, 14; Vermont, 10.
Georgetown, 46; George Washington, 6.
Georgia Tech, 14; Auburn, 6.
Centre, 42; South Carolina, 0.
Vanderbilt, 25; Sewanee, 0.
Oregon, 3; Washington, 3.
University Southern California, 41; Washington State, 8.
Additional scores are published on sport pages.

KILLS MAN; ESCAPES FROM CAPTOR'S ARMS

Bandit Shoots Bartender, but Is Grabbed as He Dashes to the Street.

GETS AWAY WITH \$30

Entered Hudson Street Saloon With Two Companions and Fired on Meeting Fight.

Michael Neel of 195 East 102d street, bartender in the saloon of Thomas Donnelly, at 597 Hudson street, was shot and killed last night by a bandit who, with two others, held up the saloon and robbed the register of \$30 in cash. The same bandit later tried to shoot Patrick Heney, commander of the Michael Lynch Post, Veterans of the Foreign Wars, when Heney grabbed him in front of the saloon, but the gun missed fire. Then the man escaped in an automobile with the others.

Neel and two customers were in the saloon when the door opened and the three men came in. One immediately went out again and stood just outside the door. Another walked to the bar and drew a revolver, which he pointed at Neel, and the third went behind the bar. As this man came toward him Neel picked up a beer bottle and struck at him, and the bandit cried:

"Let him have it!"

The man standing in front of the bar immediately fired two shots, both of which struck Neel in the stomach. The bartender dropped behind the bar, unconscious and the bandit stepped over his body and opened the cash register, taking the \$30.

The two men backed toward the door and joined their companion on the outside. It was about this time that the bandit who had been standing outside the door, which is next door to the saloon and where a dance was in progress, came into the street. They heard the shooting and ran forward to see what the trouble was. Heney grabbed the man with the gun, but the bandit twisted the gun upward, jabbed it against Heney's stomach and pulled the trigger. The cartridge failed to explode, and Heney twisted his body to one side the bandit squirmed from his grasp.

The two bandits then followed the man who was running up the street. They went into Greenwich street, where they jumped into an automobile and drove toward the Hudson River. Patrolman Shaw, who was on duty at the time, saw the car and was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died shortly after midnight.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S CONDITION NOW GRAVE

Physicians So Report on Mer- chant's Illness.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The condition of John Wanamaker, who has been ill at his home here several weeks, was reported to-night by his physicians as having assumed a grave aspect.

"Though resting comfortably now," the doctors bulletin stated, "Mr. Wanamaker has to-day passed through an exhausting series of attacks of coughing and as a result his condition has assumed a grave aspect."

1,000 QUIT OIL FIELD AFTER 'TAR PARTY'

Arkansas 'Vigilantes' Get Rid of 'Undesirable' Element.

CAMDEN, Ark., Nov. 30.—More than 1,000 alleged undesirable oilmen have left the South Quachita county oil field since Tuesday night, when one man was killed, several tarred and feathered, others flogged and a number of resorts destroyed. A series of "vigilante" bands of 200 or more "vigilantes" from various towns in the section, according to information received by the authorities here.

No arrests have been made as a result of the killing of "John Few Clothes," also known in the oil fields as E. J. Wood and "Fentrose." He was shot as he was leaving the resort of which he was one of the proprietors. The coroner's jury which investigated the death returned a verdict that "Few Clothes" came to his death at "the hands of parties unknown."

JAMES R. MANN, 65, ONCE HOUSE LEADER, DIES IN WASHINGTON

Veteran Lawmaker From Illinois Is Stricken With Pneumonia.

ILL ONLY A FEW DAYS

Author of White Slave Act, 25 Years in House, Had Wilson's Confidence.

PAIRED ON SHIP BILL

Republican Representative, Born on Farm, Was Chi- cago Reformer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois died at his home here to-night after a brief illness.

Mr. Mann, who has served for a quarter of a century as a member of the House, was stricken a week ago, first with a chill. Pneumonia developed, his condition became critical and the end came at 11:15 o'clock.

With him was Mrs. Mann and the physicians. It was said that although he recently passed two restless nights his condition did not develop for the worse until 1 o'clock this afternoon. He rallied slightly at 6 o'clock but again suffered relapse and sank rapidly. The end was peaceful.

No plans were made for the funeral to-night, but it was said the sergeant at arms of the House would be asked to move to assist in making the arrangements. A funeral service in Chicago is contemplated and Mr. Mann will be buried there beside his son, who died four years ago. He is survived only by the widow.

The veteran legislator, an ardent advocate of the shipping bill, sent word to the House last night that he would go to the Capitol and help in the fight if needed. He was urged to stay at home, though none of his friends realized his condition was serious. One of his colleagues, Representative Sabath (Dem., Ill.), against the bill, called with him and so Mr. Mann was recorded in the vote.

In 1919 Representative Mann was a candidate for speaker of the House, but was defeated by Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts, who won on the first ballot. The Illinois Congressman was best known, perhaps, as the author of the white slave act, which bears his name and which is devised to prevent commerce in vice. He was 65 years old.

Mr. Mann was Republican minority leader in the House from the Sixty-second to the Sixty-fifth Congress. He was born on a farm near Bloomington, Ill., in 1856. When he was 11 years old his parents moved to Iroquois county. In 1876 he was graduated from the University of Illinois, and in 1878 from the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago City Council. He was first elected to Congress from the Hyde Park, or Second Congressional District, in 1896, and took office with the inauguration of President McKinley on March 4, 1897. He had a greater following in each election than any other member of the House even in 1922, when there was a big Democratic landslide in Illinois as well as in other parts of the country.

In the autumn of 1905, when President Wilson wanted all the information he could get on matters pertaining to national defense, Representative Mann was one of the first legislators with whom he consulted.

Advocate of Preparedness.
Mr. Mann was a staunch advocate of preparedness and in his plans for it he often made in connection with his preparedness speeches a reference to the fact that he was a farmer with England than I have with Germany. When Congress seemed to lag on the preparedness question he implored both Republicans and Democrats to stop talking about "chicken feed" bills and devote their attention to the pressing problem of the day.

Mr. Mann had a great love for nature. On a piece of land which he owned at South Shore, on the lake front, he had a wonderful collection of trees and flowers. One of his favorite pastimes in Washington was to drive through Rock Creek Park in his big automobile and marvel at the handiwork of nature.

From 1883 to 1886 Mr. Mann represented the Thirty-second ward in the Chicago Board of Aldermen. During the same period he was a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Mr. Mann was bitterly criticized in many parts of the country for a statement which he was credited with having made a month after the sinking of the Titanic in favor of the bill in the Senate and that it will pass if he can get it to a vote. Insurgent Republicans and members of the farm bloc opposed to the bill plan to go through during the short session, will probably appease the farm bloc members and prevent their filibustering against the appropriation bills.

Just what effect the President's action will have on the lineup on the merchant marine bill is problematic. Republican leaders believe they have a small majority for the bill in the Senate and that it will pass if he can get it to a vote. Insurgent Republicans and members of the farm bloc opposed to the bill plan to go through during the short session, will probably appease the farm bloc members and prevent their filibustering against the appropriation bills.

Continued on Page Eight.

Speejects In as Timiest Boat to Circle Globe

MIAMI, Nov. 30.—The ninety-eight foot motor cruiser Speejects, owned by Albert Y. Gowan of Chicago, vice-president of the Portland Cement Company, completed a 35,000-mile trip around the world here to-day. The voyage began here in September, 1921, and the yacht, said to be the smallest boat that ever circumnavigated the globe, was welcomed to-day by a large fleet of varied craft, which proceeded several miles to sea to meet her.

HARDING PERFECTS FARM RELIEF PLAN

Twelve Senators at White House Parley Agree to Push the Measure.

PROVIDES WIDER CREDITS

Move May Have Incidental Aim to Win Senate Votes for the Subsidy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Representative James R. Mann of Illinois died at his home here to-night after a brief illness.

At a White House conference to-night President Harding, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and twelve leading Republican Senators decided on a tentative program of legislation for the benefit of the farmers and live stock growers.

The Senators present chiefly represented the Agriculture and Banking and Currency committees of the Senate. Two hours were devoted to a discussion of a program which projects further relief of the farmers, especially in the way of credits.

The Senators assembled were Senators Lodge, Watson, Capper, McNary, Gooding, Willis, Shortridge, McCumber, McLean, Nicholson, Fernald and Keyes.

There has developed a sharp difference of opinion among Administration Senators as to just what should be done and more particularly what the President should do personally to meet the situation.

One school of opinion said to be headed by Senator Watson (Ind.), a close Administration adviser, would have the President do nothing or advance nothing which would give the insurgents, the farm bloc or other bloc a target at which to throw the brick with which they are loaded. It is the philosophy of this school that the force of the insurgents and radicals generally is opposition, and that if the Administration sticks to the simple and necessary business of passing appropriation bills, the ammunition of the insurgents will grow heavier and heavier.

Another school, said to be represented more particularly by Senator Smoot (Utah), would have the President step out, his speech to Congress, and read probably Tuesday, is not finished. The President wants harmony if possible. He is in sympathy with the insurgents in Congress. He differs with them only as to the manner in which the desired result is to be accomplished.

Administration leaders have made some advances and indicated a willingness to trade a farm subsidy in the shape of agricultural credits and other Government aid to farmers for ship subsidy. Outside of this they prefer to let the insurgents as represented by the La Follette conference lay their cards before the public first. Then with the insurgent program out they believe they can act more intelligently and with better results.

Although the meeting to-morrow of the La Follette group will be secret in so far as the public is concerned, the La Follette group will have a full and comprehensive report of the declarations made by various participants before the meeting has been over an hour. It is possible a conference of Administration leaders may follow.

Plans for the public meeting under the auspices of the People's Legislative Union probably will be needed.

Old Croton Aqueduct Made Ready to Meet Possible Water Shortage

As a precaution against a possible shortage of water, the old Croton aqueduct, abandoned five years ago, is being put into condition to convey water to New York city, officials of the Board of Water Supply said last night.

The fact that they have had a dry summer and fall, said one official, "we have plenty of water on hand and there is no apprehension. The old Croton aqueduct probably will be needed to aid in supplying water for the city. The machinery is being repaired, so that in the event of another very dry season we will have means to meet the emergency."

The Croton reservoir's water supply is lower than it ever has been, but the new siphons, we expect to open in the Gibco section before next year will furnish a sufficient water supply to avert an emergency that will necessitate the use of the old Croton aqueduct. The fourteen new siphons now being constructed in the Gibco section will increase New York city's water supply to 650,000,000 gallons per day.

Repairs are to be made on the water line from the Catskill aqueduct, from which the city derives a large portion of its water. The cutting in of a new siphon on this line between Peekskill and Yonkers, may necessitate the cutting off of the line, thereby creating the need of using the old Croton line. Only about 125,000,000 gallons per day are supplied by the city through the Catskill line. It was pointed out that the new Croton line supplies about 275,000,000 gallons of water to the city each day. The abandoned line could add only 60,000 gallons to that. It was said.

FOUND ANYTHING?
If so, see if it is in the Lost and Found column of to-day's New York Herald.

REPUBLICANS BEGIN CAMPAIGN TO BLOCK A RADICAL PROGRAM

Senators Divide as to the Best Method to Deal With Insurgents.

OFFER SUBSIDY TRADE

Newly Elected Radicals to Tell Views at Public Dinner To-morrow.

PARLEYS DURING DAY

Samuel Untermyer Will Be Principal Speaker With La Follette.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.

The first public glimpse of the aspirations of the newly elected radical members of Congress and the hold-over insurgent Senators and Representatives, organized under the La Follette banner in the people's legislative service, will be given Saturday evening at a dinner here after the insurgent conferences.

The meeting to-morrow of thirteen insurgent Senators and twenty-five insurgent Representatives will be behind closed doors, and discussions and statements will not be retailed to newspaper men, although much information will "leak" out. Preliminary conferences Saturday of all interested in the insurgent movement and radical legislation are likewise to be somewhat sub rosa, but at Saturday night's dinner the newly elected radical Senators, Representatives and Governors are expected to respond to toasts to their success with suggestions for radical action in the National Legislature.

Meantime Administration Senators and Representatives are going forward with a sincere campaign of stubborn resistance to an ultra-radical program.

Opinion Sharply Divided.

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Continued on Page Five.

HARVEY ASSERTS AMERICA HAS RIGHT TO ITS WEALTH

Tells English We Claim Same Privilege as Others to Use Riches as We Deem Fit—Decries Peoples Pleading 'Baby Act.'

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 30 (Associated Press).—George Harvey, the American Ambassador, as the guest of honor at a Thanksgiving dinner of the Anglo-American Society to-night, speaking of post-war economic conditions and interrelated financial obligations, said:

"We want all the peoples of the world to make money, to make our money, if they can, by work, but not by lying down or by pleading 'the baby act.' Uncle Sam resembles the Delfy in one respect: at any rate, he prefers to help those who at least try to help themselves."

"The United States has become what has been called a creditor nation. What it is is a debtor and a very hard working debtor, through many generations. It isn't a crime to be a creditor, is it? I ask you Englishmen, you ought to know. If it is, beware the hereafter."

"Great Britain has been and is Sir George Paish demonstrated the other day, after having provided for all her obligations, still is far and away the greatest creditor nation of the world. That's right. That's as it should be. Two sturdy, capable, farseeing Englishmen have fairly earned your wealth and are justly entitled to keep it or use it as you see fit. We quite humbly, but somewhat firmly, claim a like privilege."

Mr. Harvey outlined in six points what he considered a good formula for the national policy of the United States. The points were:

First.—To foster the strength of the Republic by just legislation and economy at home.

Second.—To preserve to the nations of the world the blessings of peace.

Third.—To strive to cultivate and maintain a concert of Europe.

Fourth.—To avoid needless and entangling engagements.

Fifth.—To acknowledge the equal rights of all nations.

Sixth.—The foreign policy of the United States should always be inspired by love of freedom.

The Ambassador replied to the toast of "Cordial Relations" and said that relations between Great Britain and the United States, both between Governments and peoples, ought to be cordial, and they are. They should continue to be cordial, and they shall. What more need be said?

Mr. Harvey, commenting on the present industrial situation as compared with the period immediately following the Napoleonic wars, emphasized that, although conditions now admittedly were bad, they "were vastly better both in fact and promise" than obtained for "fifteen long, dreadful years" following the Napoleonic wars.

Speaking of trade conditions and the exchange rate the Ambassador quoted a list of figures showing an improvement, one, and although the pace of the pound sterling had somewhat slackened last summer, its stride had been resumed and the goal partly, although hardly within striking distance, nevertheless, was in sight.

"The day when it has been reached," the Ambassador said, "will indeed be a happy day and worthy of celebration on both sides of the Atlantic."

GREEKS ARREST TWO MORE ARMY LEADERS; KING'S LIFE IN PERIL

Dousmanis and Valettas Are Held and Warrant Issued for Papoulas.

ANDREW'S TRIAL NEXT

Will Face Court Monday, Charged With Treason and Incompetence.

MONARCH UNDER GUARD

Foreign Pleas Seen as Sold Hope to Save Him and Others From Execution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, 30.

Gen. V. Dousmanis, formerly chief of the Greek General Staff, and known as a Germanophile, and Gen. Valettas, formerly chief of staff in Asia Minor, have been arrested, and a warrant has been issued by the revolutionary committee for the arrest of Gen. Papoulas, former generalissimo of the army in Asia Minor when it was defeated, according to to-day's dispatches from Athens.

Gen. Papoulas gave evidence against former Premier Gounaris and others in the recent trial. Gen. Valettas is said to have been responsible for the strategic tactics which led the army to disaster, but he held out hope even when escape for the remnants of his forces was almost impossible.

News agency reports, which have been confirmed by unofficial messages received by the French Foreign Office, say that Prince Andrew, brother of ex-King Constantine, who commanded an army corps in the Greek army, routed by the Turks in Anatolia, is to be put on trial Monday on charges of complicity, incompetence and treason, the military courts in a preliminary investigation having found that Prince Andrew was aware of the real conditions of the Greek and Turkish offensive and should have cautioned the people. It has also been confirmed that King George, son of Constantine, is virtually being held as a prisoner, although no formal decree has yet been issued for his arrest.

Foreign Protests May Save King.

The latest information from Athens says that he is permitted to see members of the Cabinet, but only with the permission of the military authorities, and it is expected that unless foreign protests lead to a cessation of the prosecution of all persons connected with the old regime it will be only a question of days before the king will be added to those who are to be made to pay for Greece's downfall.

The gravest fears are expressed by the king's detractors that the Greeks for the safety not only of Prince Andrew but also for the King, Prince Christopher, who, with his wife, the former Mrs. D. L. Lewis, and his mother, the ex-Queen Olga, widow of King George I, is here before sailing for New York, has not received one dispatch from Athens and is unable to obtain any information from the Greek Embassy here, which professes to be in the dark as to the proceedings at Athens.

Prince Christopher's secretary told The New York Herald correspondent to-night: "Nobody knows just what is happening, and with feelings stirred up by the terrible events of the last few days there is no telling how far the king may carry the new idea of punishing helpless victims."

It was suggested, however, that there was great doubt as to whether the Greeks would permit the death penalty to be imposed on members of the royal family for fear of serious international complications, especially with Great Britain. The king's arrest was expected in Greek circles here to be tantamount and probably the confiscation of the properties of the royal family, to be followed by a temporary military dictatorship which would cause the British people of either a new King or a President.

This, of course, depends entirely on whether the military court's jurisdiction is to be extended to the King, who so far has enjoyed the confidence of the Venizelists and moderate elements. His sentiments are known to be democratic and his loyalty to the British Government, with the Allies, and the Greeks here believe that he will be saved from the fate which befell the slain Ministers.

BRITAIN HAS PAID U. S. \$132,000,000 THIS YEAR

Of This Amount \$30,500,000 Applies to the Principal.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Stanley Baldwin, replying to a question in the House of Commons gave the particulars as to the amount owed by Great Britain to the United States and stated that since last April \$132,000,000 of the principal of seven years' amortization of the \$250,000,000 loan had been repaid, in addition to \$101,500,000, mainly for interest.

He added that it remained to be settled whether the part of the \$250,000,000 loan which is to be repaid by instalments of \$10,000,000 a year, is to be repaid as applying on the principal.

VICTORIA AMENDS WET LAW.

State Option to Replace Local in Ten Years.

MANAGORE, Australia, Nov. 29.—In the Victorian Legislative Assembly to-day an amendment to the liquor licensing bill providing for a State option after a stated period, instead of local option, was carried by 42 to 19 votes.

The bill provided for a trial of seven years before the taking of the poll, but this clause was amended to-day to ten years by a vote of 34 to 25.

IVERS & FOND Pianos—Excell in Tone, Quality, Style and Finish of Case. Cash, \$100.00; \$10.00 a Week. 34th St.—4th Ave.

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